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BIOGRAPHY.

We have been deeply interested in the leading article in the N. C. University Magazine for October, being a Biographical Sketch of the late EDWARD JONES, Esq., of Rock Rest, Chatham County, by Rev. WM. HOOPER, LL. D.

The Rev. writer has most appropriately prefixed to his sketch a line from Pope—

"Him portioned maids, apprenticed orphans blest."

Most true! as the Senior Editor of this paper has reason to know and to feel, since Col. Jones was one of the friends of his own early orphanage, as well as the friend of several others similarly bereft of their natural guardians. And none of these could ever have failed to bless the hand extended to protect them, to revere the mind that instilled into theirs the earliest impressions of honor and integrity, and to love the heart that overflowed with the milk of human kindness.

We wish that Dr. Hooper's Sketch was within the compass of our ability to republish; but it occupies 24 pages of the Magazine. We shall, however, we hope, be justified before our readers, bearing in mind the remark of Dr. Johnson, quoted by Dr. Hooper, that the life of every man, if well written, would prove instructive to the world, if we make some extracts to the honor of a man who for many years held the office of Solicitor General of this State, and who was extensively known for his hospitality, his kindness of heart, his literary taste, and the integrity with which he performed the various duties of his public and private life—especially when those extracts are from the pen of such an elegant writer as Dr. Hooper:

It was a remark of some eminent man, perhaps of Dr. Johnson, that the life of every man, if well written, would prove instructive to the world. Whether the observation be true in this unlimited sense, we shall not undertake to determine; but it is certain that the incidents, the trials, and the victories of principle and courage over wicked opposition, or over the storms of adversity, in the lives of many individuals "unknown to song" or to history, have been more worthy of record than many of those thrust upon the public notice, and that the world has been a loser by the total burial of these humble annals. It seems, therefore, to be the duty of every section of a wide-spread community, to protect from oblivion, those cases of interesting private worth which occur within their observation, and which are not loud and notorious enough to attract a distant biographer. If each district were thus watchful of its own moral products, and duly grateful for these gifts, that mortifying proverb would not so often be repeated: "A prophet is not honored in his own country and among his own kin."

The conductors of the "University Magazine," have thought it to fall peculiarly within the design of their work, to make its pages a repository of such interesting private history, and an abiding book of reference for facts and anecdotes in the lives of distinguished citizens of North Carolina. In pursuance of this object, they have thought that a short biographical notice of the late Edward Jones of Chatham County, Solicitor General of the State, ought to have a place in their work; and have committed to the present writer the execution of the task. He would have been glad to transfer it to some one of Mr. Jones's brethren and fellow-laborers of the Bar, as being more in the way of observing his character when under the impulse and excitement of public duty, and as being less liable to the influence of partiality than one of his own connexions could hope to be. But as his excuse was not accepted, and as his connexion with the family was even thought an additional reason for undertaking the task, because giving him access to materials which would not so readily be put into other hands, he has, with diffidence, agreed to furnish the article demanded, according to his ability. One of the most famous and interesting pieces of biography, extant, is the life of Agricola, by his son-in-law Tacitus; and nothing can be finer or more touching than the author's closing reflections on the transitoriness of human things, and the wreck of human hopes—reflections drawn from his heart by the premature death of the great subject of his story. We may, therefore, hope to be excused, if, warranted by so high an example, we venture to draw a family portrait, whose traits, if less splendid and renowned, are in their nature far more useful to mankind than the military talents of the conquerors of the earth.

[The Sketch then proceeds to state that Col. Jones was born in Lisburn, near Belfast, Ireland, on the 12th of August 1702. That he was a younger son of a respectable family, in comfortable circumstances. That he was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Bishop Jeremy Taylor.]

Edward being the younger son, in a country where the rights of primogeniture entitle the eldest son to the landed estate, was not sent to college, nor did he receive any regular literary education; but, being intended for business, was early put to a linen merchant, to be trained up for that line of life. It was impossible, however, for him to grow up in a cultivated and refined family without imbibing a strong taste for polite letters—a taste which he afterwards improved by a general acquaintance with the best authors, both in prose and verse. But it was, doubtless, owing to this want of a regular and methodical education that he was not afterwards distinguished for elaborate argumentative efforts, in his professional career. There is that virtue in the prolonged, laborious, self-denying study, requisite to obtain collegiate honors, which trains the mind to patient investigation, makes it delight in logical processes, and hard-fought, victorious debate. Leave a quick, vivid, imaginative mind, like Mr. Jones's, without this preliminary discipline, and you will generally see its after efforts futile, impulsive and impatient of the delay of argument. Seeing through the subject with intuitive rapidity, it resorts to ridicule, to stimulate and chastise the slower deductions of heavier minds, rather than submit to the toil of explanation and gradual conviction. It is the hare in a race with the tortoise; and coming back, ever and anon to make game of the speed of his competitor; or, perhaps, it may be more fitly compared to the superior lightness and beauty of the race horse over the steady, heavy-armed movements of the war horse—the one is made to gratify the eye with its brilliancy and speed, the other appals us with the marks of strength and the signals of battle and conquest.

After serving his regular apprenticeship to merchandize, he removed to America, fixed his residence in the city of Philadelphia, and there engaged in business. This was in the spring of the year 1783, about the conclusion of our revolutionary war. He was not, however, successful in business, as might have been anticipated by any one acquainted with his character. Accustomed to the free expenses of a family in easy circumstances, he was unprepared for those habits of economy and steady industry, so essential to a merchant's success; minute attention to debits and credits, and careful calculations of loss and gain, but ill accorded with his nature, which had its full share of the Irish ardor and improvidence. Through his whole life it seemed as if his chief pleasure in acquisition and possession was, that he might indulge in hospitality to his friends, and in assisting the indigent.

But although Mr. Jones's experiment in commercial business in that great city was unsuccessful, his residence there was the means of his forming the valuable acquaintance and intimate friendship of the late Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, a man so well known throughout our whole country as a profound jurist, a learned philologer, and a liberal, patriotic citizen. That Mr. Jones should have made, at so early an age, such an impression on such a man, and been admitted to such close intimacy with him, as their correspondence indicates, is no doubtful evidence of his merits.

[Here follows an account of a romantic love affair between Mr. Jones, then an elegant and accomplished young man of 23, and a Miss G. R., one of the celebrities of Philadelphia, whose parents refused their consent to a union because he was a stranger, and poor, whilst they were rich. She was some years afterwards persuaded by them into a marriage with another, and then she pined and fell into an early grave.]

Before we leave this subject, it may be worth while to make a reflection or two on the very important question, how far parental authority ought to be carried in controlling the marriage of children.

No doubt much ought to depend on the age and discretion of the parties. In cases of extreme youth, the parents' veto ought to be absolute. In cases where vicious habits or tendencies are known or suspected in the young man, the proper course would seem to be a solemn caution to their daughter, against precipitation, the advice to wait for further developments. The salutary consequence of complying with such advice, will be, that the candidate, if worthy, will reform his ways; if unworthy, will have so far revealed his dangerous tendencies as to make the daughter herself rejoice in her escape. If the daughter should, while her lover is under these just suspicions, rashly choose to run all risks, I should think a parent justifiable in positively refusing his consent, and even backing his refusal with the threat of disinheritance, as a check against her own certain ruin, as well as a means of testing the disinterestedness of her lover. But where the only objection to a young man of good character is his poverty or his family, it would seem that a parent's opposition ought to go no further than advice or expostulation—and that to resist, and absolutely forbid, on pain or parental malediction and disinheritance, a deep rooted and reasonable attachment is running a dreadful risk (as in the case before us) of blasting the happiness of a beloved daughter, and imparting an ineradicable sting also in the parent's heart.

The melancholy fate of this young beauty, falling an early victim to disappointed love, became the theme of interest and sympathy in the social circles of Philadelphia, of that day. A daughter of Mr. Jones, on a visit to Philadelphia, a few years ago, chanced to make the acquaintance of Mrs. B., the aged widow of an eminent physician of Philadelphia, of the past generation. In conversation, the old lady recited this tragic story as one of her early reminiscences of a beloved and lamented companion, and told how some pretty and sad verses of the young lady had been set to music after her death, and made a fashionable song of the times. Judge of the surprise and emotion of the parties, when the auditor said to the narrator: "That young man was my father!" Mrs. B. continued her narrative somewhat as follows: "I saw her soon after her marriage. She lived in a splendid house, and was surrounded by every elegance and luxury that the young fondly imagine to be essential to, and sufficient for happiness. I said to her—"My dear G., why are you not happy? Look around you. What is wanting? You have a kind husband, and every wish supplied." Never shall I forget the look of deepest melancholy with which she repeated my word "Happy!" followed by a silence more expressive than language. She did not live long after this."

This sad and true story reads an instructive lesson to parents, who hope to secure a daughter's happiness by what is called an advantageous match, but one where the affections are unengaged, or what is still worse, preengaged. In these miserable instances of constrained marriage, let parents tremble, lest they be guilty of subornation of perjury. Their daughter is obliged to take a solemn vow, before high Heaven, which she *cannot* know that her heart is capable of keeping. She, as it were swears to love till death, the man she weds. A pure and virtuous mind will try and hope to fulfil this vow. She may succeed. The tenderness of an attached husband, and the discovery of amiable qualities, unknown before, may replace the old affection with a new one. But this may not be the case, nor can the lady safely promise that it shall be the case, since the affections are sometimes beyond the control of the will. And if it should prove impossible—if after a long and honest effort of the stricken deer to shake off the barbed arrow from her side, still *hæret lateri lethalis arundo*—what must follow, but such mournful consequences as did in the case before us, and in the case which Moore has immortalized in that ode of matchless pathos:

"She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her are sighing,
But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying," &c.

[*Further Extracts in Monday's Observer.*]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1856.

THE FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL. The second year of this Institution commenced on Monday last with such a throng of Students as clearly indicates a large measure of public approval. There are already 100 young ladies on its rolls.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.—Some very extraordinary and important political movement will doubtless come to light in a few days. It is reported in the Virginia papers that ten or fifteen Governors of Southern States were to meet in Raleigh to-day. And in fact Gov. Wise of Virginia and Gov. Adams of South Carolina arrived there some days ago, and others were expected.

The Baltimore Patriot says,—

"*Admonitory—Forewarned, Forearmed.*—In these exciting times the best advice we can offer our friends is to continue to keep cool, perfect their organization, and maintain a keen, calm, resolute watch and ward over the manœuvres of their political adversaries. At this time the Democracy have schemes afloat which, though imperfectly known to us, are unquestionably pregnant with momentous consequences. We refrain from making public the information we have received, even though it comes from a source entitled to credit, until we can substantiate it by such additional testimony as will place the facts beyond even the possibility of being disputed. In the meantime we caution the American Union party to be vigilant. *The circumstances to which we refer render it imperative that every conservative in the land should stand ready to act promptly and efficiently.* If we speak darkly it is not because we love mystery or desire to create false impressions. At present we are only in possession of the general scope and purpose of the movement to which we allude, and we can therefore do no more than foreshadow our meaning, until we are prepared with such details as will justify us in speaking more distinctly."

We suppose, of course, that this meeting of Governors is for the purpose of concocting some scheme of concerted action in case Fremont should be elected. It would be wise to do so, if it could be hoped that wisdom would guide their counsels. But what can be expected from such men as Wise and Adams as the leading spirits? The first is openly preparing for a state of war, and the other applauds the Brooks idea of marching to Washington and seizing upon the archives and treasure of the government.

These are not fit counsellors for the Governor of North Carolina, nor will the people of North Carolina, unless we greatly mistake, consent to engage blindfold in the treasonable projects of their next neighbors, North and South. There is no need to seek a contest with the North. It is likely to come soon enough without the seeking; and then North Carolina will be ready to meet it. If it should not come at all, so much the better.

We await developments with great anxiety.

P. S. We learn that Gov. Wise was at Weldon on Tuesday noon, on his return to Virginia. This is strange, as we believe he only arrived at Raleigh on Monday evening. Did he find things unpropitious to his extreme views? By the way, the Standard, the Court paper, does not mention the arrival of either of the Governors.

A MATTER OF TASTE.—The Wilmington Journal thinks it "amusing, not to say facetious," that the Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, (not J. M. Morehead as the Journal says,) has "declared the reports which the democrats are circulating, that the Convention was a Know Nothing affair, a base and unqualified falsehood," and that Mr. Gorrell fully endorsed the remark.

Now considering that the Journal has been exceedingly active in circulating these reports, one might suppose that Mr. Morehead's remark would be any thing but "amusing" to it.

But, every man to his taste.

The Journal asks,—

"Was not Mr Carmichael, one of the Know-Nothing electors for the State at large, also one of those old-line uncommitted Whigs? Really we thank the *Observer* for calling our attention to this."

Mr. Carmichael was not a member of the Whig Convention. There was a Mr. Carmichael there, but not from the same part of the State as the candidate for Elector.

But the Journal mentions Mr. Gorrell as having been elected to the Legislature from Guilford county, as the candidate of the Know Nothings. We rather think that is another mistake of the Journal's. Mr. Gorrell, if we recollect aright, came out on his own hook, without a nomination by any party, and we presume was elected as a Whig. Here was Mr. Leitch, also, of Robeson, who came out as a Whig, and was elected as a Whig. According to the Journal's rule, (which is a bad rule if it won't work both ways,) all those who voted for Mr. Leitch, of whom many were Know Nothings and Democrats, are forthwith converted into Whigs, though they are dull enough to think they beleng to other parties. But then, they voted for some Know Nothing or some Democrat along with Mr. Leitch, and that made them belong to the Know Nothing or Democratic party, according to the Journal. How a man can belong to two parties at the same time, the Journal does not condescend to inform us.

We have only to repeat, what we wrote from the Whig Convention, that "it is not known or believed that a single individual who ever belonged to the American party was in the Convention." We have defied the Locofoco papers to name one of them who ever belonged to that party. They have not done it, and we believe cannot do it.

A LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.—The following letter is copied from the Augusta Chronicle. Like every thing he has written or spoken, or done, it is truly National, and goes to prove that he is the man for the present unhappy crisis—that he, if any one can, will restore peace to the distracted country. We have our doubts whether any one can; but the experiment is worth a trial. It is evident that under the administration of either Fremont or Buchanan, the sectional feeling will increase;—most probably it will come to a violent result.

The article enclosed in the letter was that against the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, which we copied some weeks age; and which only one democratic paper, so far as we have seen, has had the fairness to publish. That paper is the Alexandria Sentinel.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1856.

J. W. M. BERRIEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir.*—Your two favors of the 25th inst, have just come to hand, and furnish additional evidence that I am constantly misrepresented, both North and South. In the North I am charged with being a *pro slavery* man, seeking to extend slavery over free territory, and in the South I am accused of being an *abolitionist*. But I am neither, and as I have invariably refused to give any pledges, other than such as might be inferred from my known character and previous official conduct, I have not answered to the public any of these charges. If, after all I have done, and all the sacrifices I have made to maintain the Constitutional rights of the South, she still distrusts me, then, I can only say, that I hope she may find one more just and more fearless and self-sacrificing than I have been, and that when found, she may show her gratitude by her confidence. And so of the North—if after all I have done to maintain her Constitutional rights and advance her interest, she distrusts me, I hope she may find one more worthy of her confidence and bestow it accordingly. I shall have no regrets for myself in either case. I am only anxious that the country should be well governed, and that this unfortunate sectional controversy between the North and the South should be settled, and a fraternal feeling restored. But I apprehend, that the difficulty is, that the extremes on each side want a President favoring their own peculiar views as against their opponents. I can not consent to be such a candidate for either side. I am for the whole Union, North and South, East and West, and if my countrymen will not accept me on those conditions, I shall not complain.

The enclosed article, copied into the Richmond Whig from the Buffalo Commercial, speaks my sentiments on the Missouri Compromise. It may or may not suit your latitude, but I have not one thing for the South and another for the North, and therefore I send it.

In conclusion, permit me to express my sincere thanks for the kind interest you have manifested in my success as the candidate of the Union. I remember your lamented brother well, and was proud to call him my friend. I wish his valuable life could have been spared to aid us in this struggle to save our country.

With sentiments of respect, I am, truly and sincerely yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

P. S.—I write in haste, without time to copy or correct.

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—In the Observer of the 6th inst. we stated, upon the information of a friend who had attended Bladen Superior Court, that Shadrach Thompson had been whipped for stealing chickens. We learn that it was *David* Thompson, and not *Shadrach*, who fell into the Sheriff's hands on that occasion. We regret the error, and hasten to do justice to both the Messrs. Thompson, and especially to rescue the good name of Mr. Shadrach Thompson from the injury which we thus unintentionally have done it.

POLITICAL PARSONS.—It is stated on responsible authority, in the N. Y. Express, that the Rev. W. C. Foster, an orthodox clergyman in Lawrence, Mass., who has converted his pulpit into a stump for the making of political speeches, said, "*if he were compelled to choose between voting the Democratic ticket and jumping into h—l, he would not vote the Democratic ticket.*"

The poor fellow must either be crazy, or he has an instinctive liking for a warmer region than he lives in at present.

It appears that hundreds, it is even said thousands, of the Northern clergy, have lost sight of their appropriate work and became blasphemers, wiser than what is written. It is no wonder that their people walk in the same broad road.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The last steamer has brought upwards of $2,000,000 in gold.

Times were very quiet in San Francisco. Herbert, the Congressman, (murderer of Keating,) had returned, and a committee had waited upon him with a request signed by 2000 citizens, that he would seek some other place of residence, as his presence in San Francisco was not desired. His associates are the gamblers.

A Good Man has fallen.—Wm. Albright, Esq., departed this life on the 5th inst., at his residence, Sandy Grove, in Chatham county, aged 65 years.

Mr. Albright had served for many years in the Senate of our State Legislature, where he sustained a high reputation for sterling talents, patriotic, conservative principle, and unbending integrity. He was universally beloved, and was the friend, the counsellor and arbitrator of his neighbors. A blow has fallen heavily on many hearts. He was an humble, devoted christian, and departed this life with that perfect faith and resignation which supports the follower of Christ in the trying hour of death, and with a full assurance of realizing the promise made by the Saviour to the pure in heart.

By the death of Mr. Albright one of the strong pillars of the Temperance temple in this State is broken. He has doubtless done more, by precept, example and earnest effort for the cause, than any other man in his county. His warning voice is hushed forever—but though dead, his example lives after him, and will stand as a beacon light and guiding star to all who desire to emulate the character of a great and good man.

Spirit of the Age.

FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS.—One week's later advices from Europe have been received by the Persia. The news is without special importance politically or commercially. Breadstuffs were quiet—Cotton had slightly given way—Provisions dull—Financial affairs not quite so easy. The rate of interest in the Bank of England has been put up. Sales of cotton for the week 64,500 bales.

CONNECTICUT.—Misled by the earlier telegraphic reports, the Democrats claimed to have achieved a marked success in Connecticut. It is now certain that Fremont has made a net gain of sixteen towns, and that so large a proportion of the popular vote has been cast in favor of the Republicans, as to place their success at the November election beyond a doubt.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

How monstrously the Northern people are deceived by their presses and their preachers! There being comparatively no channels through which Southern sentiment—that which is really so—can reach the Northern ear or eye, the press and the pulpit there can say what they please, without fear of effectual contradiction. And they avail themselves fully of this immunity from correction.

In the Philadelphia American and U. S. Gazette, one of the ablest of the free soil papers, we find a long article, calculated to stir up bad blood on both sides of the border. It says, for instance,

"Recruits have been drawn to the Southern wing of nullifiers by their former successes, and by the belief that the North will surrender interest and right rather than yield up the Union."

Former successes of the nullifiers! Why the American itself, in the next paragraph, shows that the nullifiers never succeeded in any thing, but that they backed out in 1833, that their Nashville Canvention is "only remembered to be scorned for its infamous designs," and that their threats against the Compromise of 1850 all ended in smoke. There never was a greater mistake than the idea that the nullifiers have gained any recruits by any such consideration, except that other twin fallacy that the South believes, or desires, that the North will surrender any interest or right. The recruits,—the near approach to unity in the South,—comes from a fixed determination to yield up the Union rather than surrender *Southern* rights. The South invades no interest or right of the North, withholds none, questions none. She only claims that her own constitutional rights shall be acknowledged and respected. These rights are denied, openly repudiated, to her great dishonor and loss. She is robbed of her property, and its restoration is practically refused; and her citizens are denied the right to go with their property to the territory gained in part by their own blood and treasure. These are far greater practical wrongs than those for which the American revolution was commenced.

The above extract is followed by another false assumption,—

"They have been encouraged by the whole history and catalogue of compromises, because each one has been a gain upon its predecessor, and all have developed a temper of concession upon the part of the strong to the weak, of which the latter have taken special care to profit. The compromise of 1820, that of 1833, and that of 1850, were each founded upon the same principle, and all contained a large practical surrender from the North."

If this were true, why should the North make such an outery about the repeal of one of those compromises? If the Missouri Compromise was a large practical surrender from the North, why did the South vote for its repeal, and why did the North *not* vote for that repeal? It is sheer nonsense—or worse.

The American thinks the South is not in earnest, that there is "no real danger to the Republic." It "laughs to scorn" the idea. *We* think that it will wake up some day to find how greatly it is mistaken in this thought.

In another paragraph in the same paper, with a prodigious affectation of justice and magnanimity, interference with Southern institutions is disclaimed; but we are told that we must not force slavery upon the North! Hear the hypocrite!—

"Whatever may be the views of a certain class of philanthropists, in regard to slavery, it is no part of the policy or the purpose of the free States, as such, to interfere in its local management. All they claim is, that it shall not be forced upon them, or be established by fraud or compulsion, in territories belonging to the United States, which have been dedicated to the uses of freedom. We do not propose to quarrel with the South, for its partiality to this description of service, but we protest against its introduction among us, where labor is honorable, and recognizes no inferiority by comparison with other pursuits."

Now here is a sneaking attempt to delude the ignorant portion of the people of Pennsylvania, and especially the laboring portion, that the South wishes or intends to force slavery upon them! There is an insinuation, too, that labor is *not* honorable in the South; and another that fraud and compulsion had been, or could be, employed to establish slavery in the territories. Take it all in all, it is about as vile a publication as Greely, or Garrison, or any other unscrupulous abolitionist could have concocted.

HORRIBLE ROWDYISM.—The condition of things in Baltimore is awful, and so far as we see there is no effort made to restrain the outrages. On the night of the election a gang of rowdies deliberately fired into the Orphan Asylum. And a night or two afterwards, as a gentleman and lady were going from a party, at 2 o'clock in the morning, one of a gang of rowdies presented a pistol at the lady's breast. The gentleman knocked the pistol up, and the ball passed over her head!

FROM THE STANDARD.

STATEMENT OF TAXES FOR 1856.

We are indebted to the attention of Mr. Comptroller Brooks, for a statement of taxes paid into the Public Treasury of North Carolina for the year 1856, by the Sheriffs of the several Counties, as follows:

	1855.	1856.
Alamance,	$ 3,104 07	$ 3,955 40
Alexander,	831 94	1,004 76
Anson,	4,106 33	4,992 80
Ashe,	1,543 22	2,315 72
Beaufort,	5,517 73	6,799 38
Bertie,	5,170 24	6,123 82
Bladen,	2,752 63	4,086 76
Brunswick,	2,105 52	2,797 05
Buncombe,	2,497 16	3,592 36
Burke,	1,913 06	2,494 34
Cabarrus,	3,276 07	4,871 23
Caldwell,	1,205 76	1,718 96
Camden,	1,641 44	2,202 11
Carteret,	1,326 67	1,814 88
Caswell,	6,616 99	7,218 81
Catawba,	2,023 73	2,576 54
Chatham,	4,631 28	5,938 70
Cherokee,	1,136 87	1,509 52
Chowan,	3,229 83	3,818 96
Cleaveland,	1,908 07	2,623 66
Columbus,	1,850 55	2,457 50
Craven,	7,879 11	8,357 90
Cumberland,	7,927 71	10,260 78
Currituck,	2,062 32	2,118 89
Davidson,	3,743 60	4,911 45
Davie,	1,559 17	2,008 40
Duplin,	4,262 71	5,042 54
Edgecombe,	8,786 37	9,185 14
Forsyth,	3,457 06	4,078 58
Franklin,	4,298 63	5,347 45
Gaston,	2,068 58	2,706 38
Gates,	2,666 39	3,151 92
Granville,	7,871 64	10,039 48
Greene,	2,364 16	2,717 34
Guilford,	5,651 09	7,291 75
Halifax,	6,496 25	10,186 66
Haywood,	786 50	935 89
Henderson,	1,889 30	2,636 04
Hertford,	3,603 72	4,141 45
Hyde,	2,289 46	2,573 09
Harnett,	1,241 32	1,455 42
Iredell,	3,357 97	4,193 29
Jackson,	577 12	878 51
Johnston,	3,993 93	4,801 51
Jones,	1,808 62	2,229 47
Lenoir,	3,220 62	4,374 18
Lincoln,	2,556 31	2,787 42
McDowell,	1,235 38	1,583 64
Macon,	664 90	1,805 03
Madison,	767 86	908 59
Martin,	3,487 36	4,947 09
Mecklenburg,	6,632 22	9,214 31
Montgomery,	1,423 47	1,816 61
Moore,	1,984 46	2,823 41
Nash,	3,557 63	4,019 20
New Hanover,	17,366 34	20,011 91
Northampton,	4,512 67	5,910 66
Onslow,	2,168 27	2,519 94
Orange,	5,145 25	7,638 54
Pasquotank,	3,299 80	4,982 54
Perquimons,	2,726 05	3,619 39
Person,	4,361 02	4,141 88
Pitt,	3,958 84	6,298 86
Polk,	572 30	741 23
Randolph,	3,618 11	4,356 52
Richmond,	2,805 54	3,853 82
Robeson,	2,841 78	3,527 26
Rockingham,	4,297 19	6,028 54
Rowan,	5,774 91	7,537 47
Rutherford,	2,542 43	3,051 31
Sampson,	3,933 90	4,950 64
Stanly,	1,440 28	1,849 77
Stokes,	1,757 91	2,272 84
Surry,	1,582 02	1,810 61
Tyrrell,	1,302 49	1,485 12
Union,	2,070 51	3,395 27
Wake,	12,494 50	13,094 27
Warren,	6,108 01	7,460 49
Washington,	2,349 34	3,252 99
Watauga,	583 89	788 47
Wayne,	5,053 48	7,762 24
Wilkes,	1,878 10	2,190 41
Wilson,	510 02	4,130 78
Yadkin,	1,658 66	2,245 32
Yancey,	591 92	811 44
	$284,296 79	$363,804 28
		284,296 79
Increase,		$79,507 49

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.

Whitfield Elected.—Meagre returns from the Kansas election indicate that Whitfield has been elected to Congress without opposition. There was no disturbance.

Gen. Whitfield was the pro-slavery candidate.

Episcopal General Convention.—This body now in session at Philadelphia, have agreed upon Richmond, Va., as the place for the next meeting of the Convention.

MARRIED,

In this town, yesterday, by the Rev Jos. C. Huske, Mr. WM. H. LIPPITT, of Wilmington, to Miss ALICE, daughter of Charles T. Haigh, Esq.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. W. R. WILEY to Miss M. M. WEMYSS, daughter of David Wemyss, Esq.

At Maysville, Bladen county, on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev Neill McDonald, Dr. WILLIAM WILLIS to Miss MARY E. ROBESON, daughter of Bartram Robeson, Esq.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., at Grace Church, Chicago, by the Rev. John W. Clark, FREDERICK C. SHEPARD, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss ELIZA SMEDES, daughter of Dr. Henry Ritchie, of the former place.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Saturday afternoon, of Bilious Fever, Mr. PHILIP BOYD, in the 45th year of his age, a native of South Queen's Ferry, Scotland, son of the late James Boyd, Master, R. N.

At Norwich, Connecticut, on the 13th inst., Mr. WM. F. DASCOMB, of the firm of C. & C. Reed & Co., Wilmington, N. C. of which place he had been a resident for the last ten or twelve years. Mr Dascomb was some 35 or 36 years of age.

At his residence, near Affordsville, Robeson county, N. C., 1st Sept. last, ARCHIBALD McKAY, in the 58th year of his age. Beloved in life, lamented in death. Possessing all the moral and social qualities that adorn the christian name, with a heart and hands always willing and open to minister comfort and consolation to the afflicted, to relieve the distressed, and the needy he sent not empty away; his virtues we would appreciate—his examples we should imitate.

Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct 16, Str Magnolia, with Passengers, and Goods for H L Myrover & Co, Starr & Williams, J B Starr, S W Fillingham, J F Foulks, J N Smith, B & E J Lilly, Dr S E Worsley, J & T Waddill, B F Pearce, W McIntyre, A Overbaugh, D & W McLaurin, Beaver Creek Co, J Kyle, J A Pemberton, A Johnson, Jr, E J Hale & Son, J W Powers & Co, W P Elliott.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Str Rowan, with goods for B Rose, S W Tillinghast, Troy & Marsh, G W I Goldston, A W Steel, A G Thurston, Mollitt & Brown, Boner & Crist, E W Wilkins, J G Cook, P Robinson, W P Elliott, Beaver Creek Co, H L Myrover, T C Pfohl, M Jordan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 12.—Schr Lucy L. Sharpe fm Philadelphia, Pen Henderson fm N York, Exchange from Baltimore 13.—Brig Phillip Larabee fm Bath, Me.; Schr Patron fm Washington,

BIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD JONES, ESQ.

BY REV. WM. HOOPER, D. D.

We continue the extracts from Dr. Hooper's article in the University Magazine.

[Mr Jones removed to Wilmington in 1786, and after another unsuccessful attempt at merchandizing, (his failure being owing to an "unguarded zeal in endeavoring to serve a friend," he studied law. And here are introduced several extracts from letters of his warm and constant friend, Mr. Du Ponceau, dated 1786 to 1815. It is a remarkable evidence of the respect which Mr. Jones commanded, that in two years after his removal to Wilmington he was solicited to represent that borough in the Legislature, to which he was elected for four successive years, to 1791. In that year he was elected Solicitor General, which office he held, not for "more than 20 years," but for more than 30 years.]

The subject of our story was married to Miss Mary E. Mallett, daughter of Peter Mallett, Esq. of Wilmington—a lady so well suited to his taste and character, and who proved, during a long wedded life, so eminent a blessing to him, as to be an ample consolation for his first disappointment, and to bring in doubt whether Providence had not crossed his earliest love, in order to confer upon him a richer treasure.

During the earlier part of Mr. Jones's married life, he continued to reside in Wilmington. There his first three children were born; but they died in infancy.

The climate of Wilmington proving very unhealthy to his family and fatal to his first three children, Mr. Jones resolved on a removal to the hilly country, and purchased a pleasant and healthy country seat in Chatham county, where he spent the remainder of his life, prosecuting actively the duties of his profession. His house was the seat of hospitality, and the favorite resort of the lawyers and judges in their transits to and from their several courts. It was in the course of his professional career that he was enabled to serve in so many instances, the widow and the orphan, and to assist and encourage promising young men in coming forward into the world, some of whom have occupied and still occupy conspicuous positions in society, and acknowledge with gratitude their indebtedness to him. I am happy to have it in my power to present to the reader at this point, one or two letters from distinguished gentlemen, as attestations of what has been said of Mr. Jones's benevolent disposition, as well as of his character as a lawyer. They were obligingly furnished at my request to aid me with materials for the present memoir. The first is from ex-Governor Manly, whose father lived for many years in the neighborhood of Mr. Jones.

RALEIGH, June 7, 1850.

My Dear Sir: * * * I am truly glad that you have consented to record in some durable shape a biographical sketch of the late Col. Edward Jones. It is most true, as you suggest, that I cherish the remembrance of his friendly regard and attentions to me with almost filial affection. Some of the happiest days of my boyhood were spent with his amiable family. It was his influence and advice that induced my father to send me to College, and his patronizing notice as a trustee, during my college career, and his friendship on my coming to the bar, have left an indelible impression on my memory of his disinterested benevolence, and noble generosity.

I wish it were in my power to give you any particular facts or historical incidents that would illustrate his character. He was, as you know, for many years, the Solicitor-General of the State, and was eminently distinguished as an able, discreet and efficient prosecuting officer. He discriminated with remarkable success the just rights of the State and those belonging to the prisoner, never urging a conviction with intemperate zeal for the gratification of a petty triumph, but maintaining rather the conservative position of punishing the guilty and screening the innocent.

He was a high-strung, chivalrous gentleman of the old school; of most indomitable personal courage; of polished and courteous manners. His bland and insinuating address made him the universal favorite of the young, and particularly the junior members of the bar. To these he was always ready with a hint or helping hand when he found them floundering or staggering under the blows of more experienced antagonists. He was distinguished for his invariable courtesy and politeness to the courts before whom he practiced, and especially the County Courts held by the Common Justices of the Peace, for whose honest purposes, but oft times egregious blunders, he had a ready smypathy and apology."—

The next is from Chief Justice Nash.

RALEIGH, June 24, 1846.

My Dear Sir:

* * * It is to me a high gratification to be numbered among the friends of the late Col. E. Jones. I first became acquainted with him in 1807, and from that period * * * our warm friendly relations continued unbroken. I loved him living and mourned him dead. As a lawyer on the criminal side of the docket, he has had, in this State, few equals. Very soon after obtaining his license to practice law, he was appointed by the legislature Solicitor-General of the State. His appointment withdrew his attention from the civil business of the courts. In consequence he became a thorough criminal lawyer, and administered that branch of the law with an energy and independence which was felt and acknowledged by the whole community. Very few of his bills of indictment were ever complained of, and still fewer quashed. By his brethren of the bar he was looked upon as an accomplished criminal lawyer, firm, liberal, and energetic, pressing a prosecution no farther than duty to the public required, and suffering no man he believed guilty to escape, from want of diligence and skill. * * * He did not excel in amplifying his subject. His speeches at the bar were always short and always to the purpose. His mind arrived at its conclusions apparently by intuition, and were generally correct. I know of no professional anecdotes with which he was associated worthy of recording. Respected by all and warmly loved by the few he admitted to his friendship, his life, as far as it fell under my observation, was free from any striking incidents. His character as a man and as a gentleman is known to all who were contemporary with him. Kind in heart, chivalrous in feeling, he was the finest specimen of an Irish gentleman I have ever met with. As to his mental powers and tastes, they were known to none better than yourself.

* * * * * * *

The above may suffice to give the reader a just idea of his professional and public life. Of his promptness and zeal to bring forward a young man of promise many more testimonials than those I have given would no doubt be gladly furnished, had I time to collect and room to admit them. But among all these cases, that which has most attracted the attention and received the praises of his countrymen, was his early culture of the genius of Blakely. I regret that so few of the many letters which would have thrown light on Capt. Blakely's obligations to Mr. Jones, have fallen into my hands.

Of those which relate to his negotiations for procuring young Blakely a place in the Navy, I find two, one from Mr. W. H. Hill, and one from Gen. Steele, the good offices of which two gentlemen at the seat of government, he seems to have employed, to obtain from the Secretary of the Navy, the desired appointment. These letters present a pleasing evidence of his fatherly solicitude, that the commander of the ship to whom he committed the education of his dear Alumnus should be such a man as would fashion his mind and manners after a proper model. * * *

During his various cruises at sea, he kept up a frequent correspondence with Mrs. Jones, to whom he wrote with the most affectionate gratitude. Before his departure from Rock Rest, Mr. Jones's residence, he fell desperately in love with a beautiful lady, Miss B., an orphan, then residing in the family; but as they were both poor, and he then unknown to fame, the attachment was not encouraged, and the young lady afterwards married a wealthy and respectable gentleman of Savannah.

It is right that I should here correct an error that has got abroad, and which I find in two published accounts, (Wheeler's History of North Carolina, and the obituary, before mentioned, written by the late Mr. A. M. Hooper,) namely: that Mr. Blakely was sent to the University of North Carolina by Mr. Jones. Of this statement, a daughter of Mr. Jones makes the following correction: "There is an error as to the fact of my father's advancing money for the expenses of J. Blakely's education. He wished to do it and pressed it on Mr. B., but he would not accept it, on the ground that my father had a young family, and ought not to add to his responsibilities.* In this I cannot be mistaken as I learned it from my mother, and this was the reason too, of his entering the Navy." The *Alma mater* at Chapel Hill, need not mourn that she thus missed the honor of rearing this nursling, as by this diversion of his course his genius seems to have received its appropriate direction, and brought more honor upon himself and his country, than it would have been likely to do in any civil profession.

After continuing in the office of Solicitor of the State, during all the meridian of his life, with a reputation for fidelity and ability attested by the above memorials of his legal brethren, Mr. Jones resigned that office, and spent the remainder of his life in the bosom of his family. His mind underwent some decay in his latter days, which disqualified him for professional life, but the amiable virtues of his heart, and the stores of his memory poured forth in conversation, still contributed to the happiness of his family and of his occasional visiters. Now appeared to high advantage the excellencies of that woman whom Providence had made the partner of his life and fortunes. By her gentle and judicious treatment, and by that sway over him which his unlimited confidence in her affection and good sense enabled her to obtain, she repaired his shattered health, and brought his mind into a state of calm repose, in which it continued till the end of life. In doing this all that his friend have appropriately called "the chivalry" of his character, shone more beautifully than in his uniform tenderness and delicate respect towards his wife. One of his children has declared, that during all the years of life in close intimacy with her parents, in all the variations of his temper and of his health, she never heard him utter an unkind or harsh word to her mother. This remarkable fact, in a man of rather quick and impetuous temper, is a most honorable proof of that chivalrous veneration for female worth, which has characterized minds of the noblest stamp, and is a proof too, of those uncommon qualities in the other party, which obtained such an ascendancy over such a man. This connubial harmony had a most happy effect upon the minds of their children, and accompanied the mother's word and example with a weight of authority and readiness of obedience highly conducive to family government.

The literary turn and taste of Mr. Jones, also, was an eminent advantage to his family. It, in a measure, supplied the place of those academical instructions which, forty years ago, were hardly accessible to families living in the country. He had a fine taste for poetry, and having heard some of the finest dramatic speakers, he had a talent for reciting it with peculiar propriety and pathos. His children imbibed a strong relish for poetry by hearing him recite in his peculiarly graceful manner, the finest odes of Gray, Goldsmith, Collins, Penrose, &c., &c., which he had at his command. His library was furnished with a few select authors; among the rest, a rare and elegant edition of Shakspeare, which constituted the entertainment of many a winter evening, and made the father's vacations from the courts a time longed for by the family circle. At these Shaksperian readings, judicious selections and omissions were made, so that the young minds were made acquainted with the plots of the dramas, and with their noble passages, without being tainted by their impurities. The bible, too, he read, with peculiar force and beauty, and trained his children to the same way of reading it. He was particularly fond of repeating the old metrical version of the 15th Psalm, as being well calculated to inspire his children with those principles which he admired, and in which he wished them to grow up:

"Lord, who's the happy man that may," &c.

We have thus endeavored to give to the reader a just idea of the character of Edward Jones, and to furnish a permanent record of those interesting incidents and benevolent acts of his life which "posterity ought not to be willing to let die." But while we do justice to his merits, we pretend not that he was without his failings. On these, all those who knew and enjoyed the benefits of his virtues, would rather drop the curtain of oblivion than dwell. Suffice it to say that that unfortunate habit into which he was for a time betrayed by the conviviality of his temper and perhaps by the cruel shock on his youthful hopes, was immediately abandoned on retirement from his professional labors; and that the whole remnant of his life, spent in domestic repose, showed the most perfect conquest over his past infirmity, and exhibited the usual benevolence of his affections, together with a child-like gentleness of disposition and an uncomplaining patience, which greatly endeared him to all his family. In this "noiseless tenor of his way," he gradually declined in his bodily powers until he reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His wife had several years before preceded him to the grave; and he seemed to be preparing himself to follow her. He was gratified to have his daughters come into his room and read the Bible, and when they would stop for fear of wearying him, he would request them to continue if it was agreeable to them. No doubt he was much in silent prayer, for he spent much of his time alone, indulging in contemplation, but ever ready to rejoin the social circle, to cheer it by his gentle manner, or enliven it with the sallies of his harmless humor. Thus cherished in the bosom of grateful and devoted children, he calmly descended towards the grave, enjoying that sweetest of all earthly rewards, the spectacle of children venerating his person and emulating his virtues, while as they watched his gradual decay, they indulged the hope that his quiet spirit was imbibing the faith and assuming the shape that should fit it, when its time came, for translation to heaven.

He died peacefully without suffering, on the

* I have learned, since the above was in press, that Mr. Blakely was sent to the University by Mr. Jones, but would not consent to stay there at his expense, when he got old enough to assist himself.

of August, 1841, in the eightieth year of his age. His remains were deposited with those of other members of his family in the graveyard of the Episcopal Church at Pittsboro', where his last years were spent.

In reviewing what I have written I cannot but perceive that the earlier part of Mr. Jones's history, having in it a considerable dash of the romantic, has induced me to allow it so large a space in the memoir, as to leave room for but a general mention of his charitable deeds, which, if spread out in particulars, would make a much stronger impression on the reader. Many who will read these pages will regret their deficiency in this respect, and will say: "I, if called upon, could have added another line of praise, and another tear of grateful recollection to the epitaph of Edward Jones."

How much better such a fame—how much more to be coveted the benedictions of the poor, and of genius nursed into distinction, than the vulgar glory of leaving to our heirs an overgrown estate, without erecting a single memorial to let posterity know or thank God that we have ever lived upon the earth! Happy should the writer be, if he may have here so executed his undertaking, as to kindle in any of his readers an admiration of self-sacrificing benevolence, and to provoke them to imitate what they admire.

[The writer might have added, that in the quiet seclusion of Rock Rest, several daughters grew up, under the *home instruction* of this father and mother, to be among the very best and most accomplished women of North Carolina. Such characters could only be moulded, by those of extraordinary worth and erudition. Something, too, might be said of the unusually comfortable provision always made for all who were dependant on them, from the favorite house servants down to the meanest animal on the farm. Of the fine cattle and rare fruits and vegetables, which it was his pride to collect from all parts of the country and to nourish under his own care and cultivate with his own hands, we have a vivid recollection. He who adds this line to *their* praise, and tear to *their* memory, gratefully acknowledges that the possession of their friendship was a restraining safeguard against the temptations which assailed him when he mingled with the world.]

The Frost Accounts.—Cotton Crop.—We have now had accounts from the entire cotton region and our worst apprehensions have been realized. The frost of the 1st inst., has made a finish of what cotton had not been killed by the frosts of the 23d and 24th of September. All that has escaped is on the poor highlands, and that will make no difference, as it will yield nothing should it escape till December, the drought having already put a stop to its growth and production. We set down the loss by the frost at 150,000 bales—by the drought, storms, &c., at 200,000, making 350,000. We set down the actual production of the last crop at 3,300,000, (allowing the excess of that to the crop of the previous year which could not be got to market.) Allowing then that, had no disaster befallen the present crop, it would have been equal to the last, it would have only been 3,300,000 bales. Such would not have been the case, however, for the reason that fast stands were obtained, and its early growth thrown back fully three weeks behind that of the last crop by the general unfavorableness of the spring. For these reasons we set down the present crop at 500,000 bales below last year—say 2,800,000. It cannot by possibility reach 2,900,000 bales.

Others, besides ourselves, have, it appears, come to the same conclusion, as evidenced in the rapidly advancing tendency at all the seaports.

But in view of this great reduction, our planters must not feed themselves with the hope that the prices will run far into the teens. There is such a thing as a standard, beyond which manufacturers cannot go. They will, when satisfied of the diminished supply, stop a portion of their spindles, and change the texture of their fabrics from coarse to fine, and in this way easily manage to keep even a 2,800,000 bale crop from going, only speculatively, beyond 15 cents. They have already learned that beyond that figure there is no profit in it.—*New York Day Book.*

The Charleston Duel.—Among the articles which the late lamentable duel in Charleston has called forth, we have seen none more forcible and which seems to us more just, than that of the *Central Presbyterian*:

"A duel settles no principles, elicits no truth, vindicates no innocence, proves no man brave. It places the aggressor and the aggrieved upon the same footing. The injured party invites the man who has wronged him to take away his life in addition—and this is called "satisfaction!"

"*Honor* is a thing to be cherished and revered, but surely true honor is not cruel, honor is not irrational, honor is not lawless. Honor is magnanimous, gentle, tender. Why then should that code be called "the code of honor," which violates the laws of God and man, which conflicts with the enlightened protests of the living, and the keen regrets of the dying; which robs the country of those upon whom it has claims, which makes devoted wives widows, and dependent children orphans; which plunges the innocent and the loving into an abyss of hopeless sorrow?"

A Good One.—There is a distinguished Democratic politician in Mississippi, says the Memphis Enquirer, remarkable for the recklessness of his assertions on the stump, who is not unfrequently called "The Well Digger." The other day, so it is reported, an old man, a Tennessean, was introduced to him directly after one of his speeches in the State, who remarked—

"Well, Governor, I think you are the man who is sometimes called the "Well Digger?"

"Yes," said the Governor, "I believe they do sometimes call me that; but the truth is I never dug a well in my life."

"I thought so," said the old countryman. They say "Truth lies at the bottom of a well," and from your speech to-day, *I shall judge that you had never been there.*"

Artificial Ice.—An ice machine has just been completed at the Cuyahoga iron works, Cleveland, Ohio, which is capable of procuing one ton of solid crystal ice in twenty hours. A trial has recently been made with the above result while the mercury stood at 80 degrees in the apartment. The estimated expense of manufacturing ice by such a machine is $5 per ton, or one-fourth of a cent per pound.

Robberies of Churches.—Within a few weeks past the following churches have been forcibly entered and robbed of carpets and other articles: An Episcopal church in Hoboken; the Episcopal church at Fort Lee; the Baptist church and the Reformed Dutch church at New Durham; the Reformed Dutch church at English Neighborhood; the Seceder church at Hackensack; and we have heard a rumor that the Reformed Dutch church at Schraalenberg has shared the same fate.

New York Mirror.

The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, which, as its name indicates, is intended to unite the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with those of North Carolina, embracing Albemarle, Currituck, and Pamlico Sounds, and their tributary streams, is now in process of construction by the "Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company," under charters recently granted by the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

WHIG GATHERING AT BOSTON.

A great ratification meeting was held at Faneuil Hall by the Whigs of Boston on the 8th instant. J. Thomas Stevenson, Esq. was appointed President of the meeting and seventy-five Vice Presidents, representing all parts of the Commonwealth, and embracing, among others, Nathan Appleton, T. B. Curtis, Wm. Appleton, and Col Aspinwall, of the war of 1812. The President made some very pertinent and forcible opening remarks, and was followed in very able speeches by the Hon. George Lunt and Hon. Otis P. Lord, delegates to the Baltimore Whig Convention. We can make room for only the following brief extracts from the eloquent and impressive speech of the first-named gentleman, Mr. Lunt:

My own fortune has not led me to attend many national conventions. Honors of this description it has not been my habit to seek, nor did I seek them now. It was not perhaps so easy to find men to represent the Whig party then, when shadows apparently rested upon its fortunes, as it would be now that the beams of the rising day begin to glitter upon its advancing banners. But your delegates proceeded to Baltimore under as high convictions of duty as are ever applicable to human affairs; and the scenes of that city and the sight of that assembly were quite sufficient to satisfy us that multitudes of others throughout this broad land had been subject to the same disquietudes and were impelled by the same sense of what is due from a man to the interests and welfare of his native country. And I am ready to maintain, here or elsewhere, against all comers, that since the settlement of our National Constitution there has been no nobler assembly convened to consider and discuss the aspects and tendencies of our public affairs; nor, so far as I know, any thing comparable with it in point of distinguished ability, of unsullied character, and of undoubted, earnest, unselfish, patriotic purpose. We know well enough that it is easy to crowd a hall anywhere with the eager seekers after political distinction in the train of a prosperous party, confident of success and likely to have something to bestow. But the apparent condition of the Whig party precluded the operation of any such motives. And what, let me ask you, but the hope of breathing a word of peace amidst the turmoil of fraternal discord, and of recalling the heated minds of men to their forgotten sense of the glorious duties and privileges of American citizens, could have withdrawn such men from their occupations and their homes, could have led your delegates upon a distant journey, could have whispered its warnings amidst the cypress swamps of the South, and swept, like some old cry of battle, over "the dark and bloody ground" and the solitary prairies of the farther West; and, amongst many others whom it would be invidious to name, and some whose cheering voices and stirring language I had hoped would animate you to night, could have summoned our venerable and patriotic and clear-minded presiding officer, and brought him, a thousand miles away, out of the retirement of thirty years?

I am sure that no language of mine can do justice to the merits and character and motives of such an assembly. We have been told often enough here, by the sticklers up of strife, that the South—yes, the South—as one man, are leagued together against the North, and that it was merely pusillanimous for the North to refuse any longer to combine their strength in stern resistance of this aggressive spirit. Sir, I aver that no syllable was breathed in that hall which was not kind, and, if possible, more than just to the North; and the universal South, who have been so often paraded in our towns and villages, to the discomfort of many ancient gentlewomen of both sexes, uttered not a solitary sentiment, "in the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may say, whirlwind of their passion," which might not have been listened to with approbation and delight by every man, woman, and child in their scenes in New England. Let the reproach of unjust accusation fall where it properly belongs. Their doings are before you, and long since have been wafted, on the pinions of lightning, to the farthest extremities of the land. Of their influence upon others you can judge somewhat by their effect upon yourselves. But, much as I rejoice at the great and powerful weight which this Convention has thrown into the scales, held aloft, I trust, in the strong right hand of eternal truth, and which shall justly balance and so settle the struggle of a nation, I augur from its proceedings still more lasting good to the future destinies of the country; for now there is a Whig party. It is here nowhere else. I see it in sensible and living proportions before me in this hall. It has had the advantage of reading, with quick and still speculative eyes, its own impartial epitaph, written by the hand of its former adversaries. They have declared it was "dead with honor;" they have proclaimed it a noble and an honorable party; they have gone so far as to lament over its supposed dissolution, for they saw and owned that times like these in which we live demanded the old strength of its character, its energy, its honesty, its ability, and its truth.

I neither saw nor see any course for the Whig party honestly to pursue in the present election than to select amongst opposing candidates neither this Democrat nor the other, whether a Democrat pure or a Democrat republicanized, but that man who has been known to the whole nation as a Whig; who, if he fell into the common error of supposing there was no Whig party left, yet has deserted no Whig principle, and who has given the highest pledge, sanctioned by the acknowledged consistency of his whole character, that one sound Whig Administration, honorable in the face of the country and the world, would be followed by another equally upright and equally faithful to the Union and Constitution of his country.

I went to Baltimore with no unreasonable expectations that the current of events which, after the first sweep of the mountain wind over a section of the continent, was every day fostering into robust strength the old hardihood of true Whig principles, would effect some concentration of powers there, to be followed, sooner or later, by no inconsiderable results. I returned with a heart full of hope and animated by the most cheering anticipations of success. There have been those who, without perhaps a fair opportunity of looking over the field of action, at first pronounced that there could be no chances favorable to the candidates recommended to you by the Convention. They must have seen reason long since to retract their opinions, only too hastily formed. If they could have heard the unanimous judgment in regard to the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, with no mean hopes of Florida and California, and even Georgia and North Carolina, and still other States which have not heretofore fallen very naturally into the old Whig list, they would have frankly admitted that, however uncertain political prognostications necessarily are, yet with the same means of judgment the rule applied no more to our own party than to the others, and that the promise at least was far more favorable to us than to them.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there is but one great and prominent question, which, by means of intemperate efforts, has been made capable of disturbing those happy relations which ought to bind the various sections of this noble country together in indissoluble bonds of peace and friendship. I object to its presentation in this manner and in this temper, whatever be its origin, its nature, or its tendency. Be it one thing or another, it is commensurate with the fatal results to follow, and the remedy is worse than the disease. I jump the question at once, and frankly declare my conviction that any issue which creates sectional parties is indefensible in itself, prima facie, and without examining its merits, and not to be countenanced upon any terms or for any cause. I jump the political question and stand upon the broader, deeper, and higher one of natural brotherhood and affection, trampling all others under foot.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.

Congressional Nominations—Forgeries.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourth District met last evening, and unanimously nominated the Hon. Rufus Choate, as their candidate.

It is doubtful whether he will accept it. This is the district now represented by Mr. Corning, a Republican, who has been renominated.

No less than nine forged checks for sums varying from $3,000 down to $700, were offered at the banks in this city yesterday, and only one for $700 on the Atlas Bank was paid, to which the name of C. W. Forbush was forged. The bold operator in every instance escaped.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.

Kansas Election.—In addition to the election of Whitfield, the pro-slavery men have elected all their candidates to the Legislature by large majorities. The Free-State men made no serious opposition.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 15.

Assault on a State Senator.—Hon. C. M. Straub, State Senator, was dreadfully beaten and cut last night in attempting to eject a party of Republicans from the Democratic rooms.

The hardy (Va.) Whig of the 10th inst., in answer to a correspondent from Baltimore, says:

"The proceedings of the Baltimore Old Line Whig Convention will have a good effect in this State, as they have been circulated freely, and are read with avidity. They have aroused the old line Whigs from their lethargy, and their action in November next will tell powerfully for Fillmore and Donelson."

Car Destroyed by Fire.—We understand that one of the fine passenger coaches of the North Carolina Rail Road was entirely destroyed on Tuesday last by fire, at Haw River, in open day. The fire originated from the stove in the car. Here is at least *twenty-five hundred dollars gone*, lost, worse than thrown away, and that too, by grossest carelessness.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The bridal arrangements, the magnificent trousseau of the bride, &c., in view of the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal of England at Berlin, attract so much attention that hundreds are actually going from London to witness them. There are six rooms filled with silks, satins, ribands, velvets, costly lace, artificial flowers, exquisit embroideries in gold and silver, bonnets, caps, gowns, gloves, body and table linen, diamonds and jewelry, shawls, mantles, and toilet requirements of every description, color, and material. Thirty persons have been engaged several months on the embroidery, and one hundred and twenty needle-women have worked on the different articles.

Frightful Lamp Explosion.—The long disputed question as to whether lamps containing etherial oil are liable to spontaneous explosion appears to have received fearful solution by an accident in Pittsburg on Tuesday last. Several persons were seated around a table, in the centre of which was burning a lamp containing etherial oil, when suddenly, without being touched, it exploded, throwing its contents in all directions upon the persons of those surrounding the table. The fluid ignited, and five of the persons were most horribly burnt, two of them it is feared fatally so.

Death of a Sexton Officiating at a Funeral.—On Wednesday last, Mr. John Hall, the sexton and undertaker connected with Rev. Dr. Lunt's church, in Quincy, died suddenly while driving a hearse at a funeral. He was 56 years of age, and it is supposed that the cause of death was an affection of the heart. As he was riding along it was noticed that his hat fell from his head to the ground, and that he appeared insensible of the fact; this circumstance caused some one to approach him, when he was found to be perfectly lifeless, though he sat erect and rigid, holding the reins with a firm grasp. We doubt if there is on record a similar case of death while in the performance of professional duty of this peculiar character.—*Boston Transcript, Oct.* 11.

During the passage of the Ship Adirondack from a port in Ireland to New York, September, 1855, a young lady threw overboard, on the banks of Newfoundland, a bottle containing a letter addressed to a friend in Ireland. The bottle was picked up in August, 1856, in the river Shannon, and the letter forwarded to its address.

Old Newspapers.—Many people like newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take up a paper half a century back without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph.

One of the Cigars.—A New York physician tells us the following story, and which we feel safe therefore as endorsing for a fact:

Two or three years ago, a Spaniard from Cuba came to this city to be treated for a disease of the lungs. He came to Dr. M——, described his symptoms, and put himself in the doctor's hands.

"Well," said the doctor, if I undertake your cure I shall be obliged to impose one condition—and that is rather a hard one for you to comply with."

"What is it?" said the Cuban.

"That you entirely cease smoking until I give you permission to resume."

"Never! I'd rather let the thing kill me. What pleasure is there in life if one cannot smoke?"

The doctor was a smoker himself, and felt some sympathy. So he said:

"Well, perhaps that is beyond your power. But you must solemnly promise me to smoke but one cigar per day, or I will not undertake your case."

The Cuban promised; it was his only chance. Four or five days afterwards the doctor thought he would call upon him as he passed his house, and thus save him a walk to the office for the day. He walked up stairs—knocked—"Come in"—behold the Cuban with a cigar about eighteen inches long and a proportionate thickness! He confessed that he had that brand made to order for him—but, said he:

"Doctor, I smoke but one a day, as I promised."

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE WHIG NOMINATION.

The following letter to Judge Bates, President of the late Whig Convention, is published in St. Louis:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1856.

Hon. Edward Bates.—Sir: Your letter of the 19th ultimo came to hand day before yesterday, informing me that at a Convention of the Whig of the United States, held at Baltimore on the 17th and 18th of the past month, I was honored by that Convention by being chosen with one voice as their candidate for the Presidency.

Whilst some of my old Whig friends, whom I have always highly respected, and whose patriotism I am unwilling to doubt, are opposed to my election, and are engaged, some on the one side and some on the other, of political parties which are sowing the seeds of alienation and discord between different sections of our common country, and waging a sectional warfare tending to weaken, if not destroy the Union of the States, it is a source of inexpressible gratification to me to receive the unanimous nomination of the representative body of the National Whig party of the United States—no less distinguished for their intelligence than for their patriotism—and I shall joyfully accept it with the profoundest emotions of gratitude and pride.

Although I am the known candidate of a party, yet I can see nothing dishonorable in receiving the support of all Union loving men, by whatever political denomination they may be known; but, I confess that I received the following testimonial of the continued confidence in my personal integrity and patriotism of my old Whig friends, with much more than ordinary satisfaction; and I trust that, if elected, I shall be able to disappoint the hopes or disclose the political fears of those who have so generously bestowed their confidence.

With renewed expression of my high respect for yourself, personally, and my veneration for the intelligent and patriotic body over which you preside,

I am, sir, your friend and fellow-citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Second Fall & Winter Stock of Goods,

To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.

Oct. 18, 1856.

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving a FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting in part of

CLOTHING,

Hardware and Cutlery,

ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hats, &c.

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, Produce, or on short time. Store corner Front by Troy & Marsh, near the Bridge.

G. W. J. CORNWELL.

Oct. 15, 1856.

Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, for 1857. For sale, wholesale or retail, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 15.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

At 38 Market Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Plain and Fancy Cloths,

Plain and Fancy Silk Vestings,

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

IN TOWN,

IS NOW OPENED at this House.

SCHOONMAKER, the Cutter, is sure to fit you satisfactorily.

The TRIMMINGS used at this Establishment are imported expressly for Custom Work, and are found only in the Merchant Tailoring Trade.

☞ They will receive ADDITIONAL STOCKS weekly, until the middle of December, for Fashion. The new styles may always be found at the CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, 38 Market St.

Scott & Baldwin are turning out seventy-five and one hundred Garments weekly at the

City Clothing Store.

78 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 10, 1856. 47tf

GOOD LANDS FOR SALE.

AS I wish to move West, I wish to sell my Farm on the Cape Fear River, on the South side of Cape Fear a mile or two below Rockfish Creek, containing some 600 to 700 Acres of very fine River Lands. On the Farm there is a good orchard, and Buildings of all kinds to live in, &c.

Also my SAW MILL on Rockfish, (late H. McNeill's.

Also 180 Acres Lands joining the same.

Mr. E. H. Evans will show these Lands and Mills to any one wishing to purchase, and also give the terms.

WM. A. EVANS.

Oct. 8, 1856. 48tf

STRAYED

FROM the lot of Mr. Jacob Alford, in Robeson county, on Monday 6th inst., a small GREY MARE, five years old—had a scar on the right breast. When last heard from was within three miles of Lumberton, on the Harlowsville Road. Any information leading to her recovery will be gratefully received, and expenses paid.

JOSEPH E. SINGLETARY.

Bryan Swamp P. O., Bladen Co., N. C. 1

Oct. 15, 1856. 48sw3p

Linseed Oil and White Lead, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 9. 46tf

Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia, &c., for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 9. 46tf

Palm Oil Soap, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 9. 46tf

EDINBURGH ALE, in pint Jugs.

LONDON PORTER. Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

October 13, 1856. 47tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1856.

John McPhail, Administrator of Dugald McPhail, *against* Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, Elizabeth McDonald (wife of Colin McDonald,) Elly Williams and David McPhail.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David McPhail, Elizabeth McDonald (wife of Colin McDonald,) and Elly Williams, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December 1856, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of Petition should not be granted.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1856, and 81st year of American Independence.

48*6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1856.

ELECTION.—Contrary to the first returns, the Locos have carried Pennsylvania by a majority, the exact amount of which is not known, probably less than 5000 in an aggregate of perhaps 460,000. Of course it will go Buchanan by a larger majority.

They have also triumphed in Indiana by a decisive majority.

Ohio is gone for the republicans by a much larger majority.

There is a large gain of democratic Congressmen, however people may differ as to the elections, in this particular every Southern man rejoices, for these gains are from republicans, and they have already placed it beyond contingency that that miserable party shall have control of the House of Representatives in the next Congress. Speaker Banks will speak no longer than the 4th of March and the Committees of the House will, it is said, no longer be abolitionized.

Washington Union claims democratic gains of Congressmen in Pennsylvania, 9 in Ohio, 6 in Indiana. Other papers put down the gains 6 in each State, making 18 in all; but it is impossible as yet to decide which is right. There is another result of these elections over which all parties may rejoice. It is, that *without Pennsylvania and Indiana Fremont cannot possibly be elected.* Let who may be President, he cannot be.

SUPPOSED FRAUDS.—The total vote in the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday last was 66,476, an increase of 11,247 votes since May last, when a full vote was brought out by an exciting election for Mayor. The Philadelphia papers openly charge that this increase in five months is not all bona fide. What party is to blame we are not daily both.

It should be known, to the credit of the Americans or Whig party in Pennsylvania, that the fraudulent votes against the Locos has not been cast with a view to the success of the black republicans. The candidates for State officers at the late election were nominated six months ago, before Fremont was nominated, and they were brought forward simply as opponents to the present administration. Two of them are for Buchanan and one for Fremont. Moreover, the entire national ticket nominated, so far, in opposition to Buchanan, *is a Fillmore ticket*, every man of it being solemnly pledged in writing to support Fillmore, and for no other. Every effort of the Fremont party to unite and throw the electoral vote has been promptly and indignantly rejected, and the executive committee has issued an address entirely repudiating the idea of a fusion of the kind. We state these facts which we take from reliable sources, with pleasure, for we would much prefer the defeat of Mr. Fillmore to his election by such an unholy coalition.

Both have the Fillmore men and the black republicans in common, that the Philadelphia North American says,—

"The returns of the election are unexpectedly large for the Democrats. It is apparent, from these returns, that the Fillmore and Buchanan men have united against the Republicans."

So also in the election in New York, N. J., for Governor. The Locos carried it by a plurality of 7,000. Because the Fillmore party very properly refused to unite with the black republicans. Both parties polled 10000 votes more than

[illegible] the true policy. Let all good men at the South stand aloof from the miserable Fremont party, and let *them* sink, rise who may.

MEETING AT RED SPRINGS, ROBESON.—A letter from a friend in the vicinity announces a Mass Meeting of the friends of Mr. Dowdson, on the 28th inst., informs us that the Hon. W. A. Graham has been invited to address the people on that occasion. The meeting will take place, he adds, near the spot where Joseph Graham defeated the noted Tory leaders McNeill, Ray, and McDougall, in 1781. [illegible] was the grandfather of Gov. Graham, and it is hoped that he will accept the invitation and have an opportunity to view the ground which his ancestor so nobly maintained.

The idea is a happy one, and we trust that Governor Graham will find it consistent with other engagements to attend this meeting. His will be a welcome visit to his friends there.

In Lossing's Historical Sketches, we find a brief account of the battle:

"Gen. Graham, of Fayetteville, with ninety-six dragoons and one hundred mounted infantry, General Graham's command, made a successful attack upon a body of Tories encamped by the noted Tory Colonels McNeill, Ray, Graham, and McDougal. This encampment was at McNeill's Mill, on the Raft Swamp, in which the Tories were signally defeated, their leaders dispersed in dismay, and many of them greatly injured. That one hundred and sixty Whigs should attack and triumphantly defeat six hundred Tories, headed by four of the boldest, reflects great honor upon the bravery and intelligence of their youthful commander, then 22 years of age."]

The *Observer* itself soon after the result of the election in this State was known, rejoices that of the single *Whig* elected in Ohio.—*Wil. Journal.*

Oddly. The editors were both absent from home at the time after the election, and knew not of the result of things.

We are glad to see that Mr. Gorrell was not an elector, as we have reason to believe that he

[illegible] had given its readers to understand that Carmichael, the Candidate for Elector, on the American,) was in the Whig Convention. This mistake has been corrected by both the Journal and the Observer. But the Journal has avoided any correction. This is not only the legitimate duty of a journalist, but readers true information, but is wilfully [illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wm. P. Miles has been elected to Congress in the Charleston District, beating Gen. Gadsden and Col. Cunningham, having more votes than both of them. All the other old members are elected without opposition. The Legislature is democratic, of course.

Among the gentlemen elected to the Legislature from the city of Charleston, is Jas. Johnston Pettigrew, (son of the late Hon. E. Pettigrew of Tyrrell county, N. C.) who graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, with its very highest honors. He is now associated with his distinguished kinsman, J. L. Pettigru, in the practice of law in Charleston.

Heading the list of the elected, by an overwhelming vote, stands Richard Yeadon, Esq., of the Courier, who was nominated and elected in his absence, and in spite of his politics, which are well known to be opposed to those of the city and State. He has not been in Charleston for the last two or three months. We rejoice to see such a tribute to one of the noblest and most talented of men.

Col. Wm. S. Mullins, formerly of this place, is reelected to the Legislature from Marion District, by the highest vote on the list.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of $4 50 per share, payable on the 1st Nov. We suppose the 50 cents is to be paid to the State, as tax.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent.

ON A LARGE SCALE.—Moses H. Grinnell, a rich black republican of New York, drew a check a few days ago, for ten thousand dollars, payable to "my country or bearer," which he handed to the Fremont committee as his contribution to the cause of that party in the late Pennsylvania election. This is not Henry Grinnell, the generous projector of the Kane Arctic expedition, but a brother. Henry is as ardent a Fillmore man as Moses is a Fremont man. Both are extremely wealthy.

PUBLIC OPINION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We usually look upon the Charleston Mercury as the authorised exponent of public opinion in South Carolina; but a late article in the Columbia Times speaks very positively of a different opinion from that which we get in the Mercury. A late Mercury, copying abstracts of speeches by Messrs. Orr, and Boyce, Members of Congress, before their constituents, adds,—

"These speeches are significant, as indicating how men of all shades of opinion are driven, in these times, to occupy a common ground—in short, to occupy the ground which this paper has long maintained, that the union of the North and the South cannot be preserved. Momentary expedients may seem to close the wounds which sectional hostility has inflicted, but there is no art in political pharmacy that can heal them. Col. Orr is right, a thousand times right, in saying that the election of Mr. Buchanan would only defer the event four years. *We are, in truth, two nations, with incurable antipathies*, attempting to live under the same Government, and that by voluntary agreement, and not by the compulsion of a central and irresistible force."

We fear that there has recently come to be too much truth in the remark which we have italicised. The antipathies do seem to have become incurable, and not by any fault of the South, but by the outrageous intermeddling of the North with things which do not rightfully concern them, and which, contrary to every dictate of magnanimity, have grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the North. They feel their power and forget right.

But hear the Columbia Times:—

"In our own State, it will not be doubted, that Mr. Buchanan's nomination will be fully endorsed. She is thoroughly Democratic and will take him as "the choice of evils," although it is stated by those most competent to give an opinion, that he will not be able to command sufficient support to secure his election.

"The people of this State are a Union loving people. They are opposed to changes. They prefer the continuance of the Union if its Laws are Constitutionally administered; and nothing but a failure on the part of Federal officers, who have winked at the frequent and aggravated assaults upon the rights of the South, could induce them to sever the ties which originally made us one people; hence, should Mr. Fremont unfortunately obtain the constitutional number of votes entitling him to the Presidential chair, it will be regarded by them sufficient cause to withdraw from the Compact.

"If the polls were opened this day to ascertain the will of the citizens of South Carolina, we have no doubt that they would decide by a large majority their attachment to the Union in preference to secession; but, at the same time, they would also indicate their determination to submit to no more one sided Compromises or infringements upon their rights.

"We believe we hazard nothing in making the declaration, that if the vote of South Carolina can save the Union under a guarantee that the country shall be restored to quiet and the rights of the South be equally respected with those of the North, the people would instruct their Electors to vote for Millard Fillmore, provided it be found impossible to secure Mr. Buchanan's election, in preference to aiding indirectly in promoting Fremont's election.

"If the election by the people fails to secure the end had in view, and it is carried into the House, we cannot suppose the vote of the South Carolina will be thrown away on Mr. Buchanan, and thus promote the success of Fremont. To pursue that course would be indirectly sustaining Fremont, and that policy would be reprobated by an overwhelming majority of the people of South Carolina.

"These are our views, and judging by recent developments, it is very clear to our mind, that the choice will be between Fillmore and Fremont.

"If this should turn out to be the case, we hold that it will be the duty of our Representatives to vote for Millard Fillmore.

"We are a disunionist, nevertheless, but being convinced that is the will of the people to sustain a Constitutional Union, we prefer Mr. Fillmore, believing that his administration would be more conservative and impartial.

"If, however, Mr. Fremont should succeed Mr. Pierce we are ready to meet every difficulty which would attend a revolution. Yet, we would not directly, or indirectly, do any thing to promote Fremont's election, notwith-standing our abhorrence of the present confederation. *If the Union must exist* give us a man who will be firm and impartial. Fillmore has been tried. Buchanan and his party cannot do better than Mr. Pierce and his administration have done.

TICKETS.—The Presidential Election will take place on *Tuesday the 4th November*—only two weeks from to-morrow. We fear that there has been great neglect about supplying the counties with Tickets, a duty which is not usually put off till the last moment. We can supply them at $1 50 per 1000, or $1 75 sent by mail, postage paid by us. Or we will give them to any who may be unwilling to pay for them.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Raleigh Standard fills four or five columns with a list of articles exhibited at the Fair. We will wait for the official list of Premiums. The Standard says that notwithstanding the unpropitious weather the attendance was large, and the exhibition of articles of all kinds better than on any former occasion.

FREMONT.—The world will open its eyes with amazement, at some future day, that such a poor creature as John Charles Fremont was ever put up for President of the United States, and still more, that any respectable portion of the people supported him for that exalted office. As there has been no contest in the South about him—every body here being opposed to him—and as any thing we could say at the South would be unheard and therefore uninfluential at the North, we have had but little to say about him. But it is well established by his own accounts that whilst in command in California he attempted a gigantic fraud, or series of frauds, upon the government, by buying, or pretending to buy, cattle for his troops at the rate of a beef a day for each soldier! That he certified "upon his honor" to the truth of such accounts. That they were rejected upon the testimony of his brother officers. That the amount thus attempted to be swindled was hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is equally true that he has never exhibited a solitary trait of character calculated to fit him for the Presidency; that he has no experience of civil affairs, and no claims upon the people, such as grow out of great services, for that or any other office.

But the matter which induced us to notice him at this time is one that has caused a great deal of amusement at New York, where this "hero of no battle" resides. It is known that the N. Y. Express has been engaged for two or three months past in endeavoring to establish the fact, that Fremont formerly professed to be a Roman Catholic; that he was for years an attendant of that Church; was married by a Priest of that Church, (which Priests are forbidden to marry except where one of the parties is a Romanist, and it is well known that his wife was not;) that in many other ways, by word and act, he had unmistakably identified himself with that Church. He has never come out and denied all this himself, though often dared to do so. But his chosen organs, the Tribune, and other black Republican papers, and the black republican preachers, have unceasingly denied it, with vulgar epithets of lie! lie! and liar! liar! At last, however, the proof came so thick and fast, that it could no longer be resisted, and a new expedient was resorted to. A pamphlet was issued from the Tribune office, evidently with the connivance of Fremont himself, affirming that there were *two* Fremonts, both of whom had been in the army, and very much alike in personal appearance, and that it was the other one that had been a Romanist, and done all these Romish acts, in Washington, in California, on the Rocky Mountains, and all over the world almost! Never was there a balder humbug! Never a more base attempt to steal out of a difficulty! And it has set half the New York world in a roar and the other half to gritting their teeth in indignation and mortification. The Express amuses itself after the following manner, (with much more of the same kind:)—

THE FRAUD COMING OUT!

GREAT EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE "TWO FREMONTS!"

ONE OF THEM HAS LEFT THE CITY!

The Mystery Increasing—General Indignation among the Republicans—Dog Noble Vindicated—Demand for Fremont's Withdrawal—Two Squirrels out of the Hole.

The announcement, by the Tribune, that there are "two Fremonts"—exactly alike—one a Roman Catholic,—the other not,—is opening the eyes of the honest man of the "Republican Party," to the imposition which has been practised upon them. They stand aghast at the deception which has been practised upon them, and while many of them declare their resolution to vote for Millard Fillmore, others indignantly demand THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ONE OF THE FREMONTS. Hardly have the public recovered from their surprise than a new one overtakes them, in the following official announcement in the Courier and Enquirer, of to-day:

From the Courier.

"Col. Fremont has, we understand, left town, and will be absent a week or ten days."

The Courier does not let us know which Fremont it is that has left the city,—whether it is the Republican candidate for the Presidency, —or "the other Fremont,"—that is to say, the one that "has been in the habit of attending the Catholic Church." The whole paragraph is characteristically dark, indefinite, suspicious, mysterious. It only states that "COL. FREMONT HAS LEFT TOWN!" It does not say WHERE he is gone. Does anybody know where he is gone?

"The two Fremonts" is the talk of the town,—and the journals generally have more or less to say on the subject. The "Courier," however, is as still as the grave on the subject. The "Times," too, is dumb as a mummy. Come neighbors, this will not do! Explain! Explain! Explain! As Hamlet says to the players,—

"Leave off your damnable faces and begin"

And such a poor creature is the candidate of a whole section of this great country for the Presidency!!! Oh my country!

The Wilmington Journal states, on the authority of Capt. S. L. Fremont, of that place, that he, the Captain, is at least five inches taller than Col. Fremont, and totally unlike him in every particular of person, countenance and manner. That the Captain is a member of the Episcopal Church, and never in his life entered a Roman Catholic Church in Washington city.

SUSPENSION IN FRANCE.—A postscript to a private letter from Paris, received in New York by the Persia, states that the Bank of France had suspended specie payments.

SPEAKING AT TROY.—In the Asheborough Bulletin we find an account of the speech of Mr. Williams, Locofoco candidate for Elector, at Troy, Montgomery county, on the 6th inst. After he had done,—

"Hon. Edmund Deberry rose and inquired if there was any person present authorised to answer the gentleman? as Col. Stedman his competitor was not there. No one replying, Mr. D. said, that although the young gentleman had done himself much credit, in defending his cause with much ability and ingenuity, he would say that Mr. Fillmore had been done great injustice by Mr. Williams.

"Mr. Deberry said he was personally acquainted with Millard Fillmore, and knew him to be one of the most honest, pure and upright gentlemen he ever had the pleasure to be acquainted with. That he had served with him eight years in Congress, and always found him a true conservative man, without variableness or deviation,—that he is a constitutional man, and one that can be relied on in any emergency. And in regard to Mr. Fillmore being unsound on the compromise measures, or having a disposition not to act in accordance therewith—it was chiefly owing to his personal exertions they were passed. That the bill on the first ballot was lost and Mr. Fillmore, through his personal influence with a few members who had voted against it, got it reconsidered and the bill was made a law.

"Mr. D. said that Mr. Buchanan was entirely unlike Millard Fillmore, that he was also acquainted with him, personally, and that Buchanan could far outstrip Mr. Fillmore in antagonism to the South. And in his opinion Buchanan is the most deceitful man he ever saw, except Martin Van Buren,—that he is all things to all men, and had been for and against all important measures—for and opposed to the tariff—for and against slavery; and indeed for and against every thing except being president of the United States, and that he has been striving for these many years.

"Mr. Deberry, as all know, is a man of sterling worth, and what he says will have much effect with all knowing him."

AN "ELEVATED PEDESTAL" OF FOLLY.—We find the following in one of our exchange papers, attributed to the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer:

"Virginia, in this confederacy, is the impersonation of the well born, well educated, well bred aristocrat. She looks down from her elevated pedestal upon her parvenue, ignorant, mendacious Yankee villifiers as coldly and calmly as a marble statue. Occasionally, in Congress or in the nominating conventions of the Democratic party, she condescends, when her interests demand it, to recognize the existence of her adversaries at the very moment when she crushes them; but she does it without anger, and with no more hatred of them than a gardener feels towards the insects which he finds it necessary occasionally to destroy."

This will do for a pink of democracy, *so called*. In this country no party, not even the old federalists, ever had so much of *affected* aristocracy in it, as the Locofoco party. And no part of that party has a tithe of what Virginia boasts, of that most ridiculous of all conceits. But people who are "well born, and well bred," never boast of such advantages, nor of their condescension." They leave others to discover their existence—a discovery scarcely to be made in the columns of the Enquirer. Perhaps John Randolph more truly described these condescending aristocrats when he wrote to a gentleman in New England as follows:—

"In your country, the state of society is not changed, the whole fabric uprooted, as it is with us. Here the rich vulgar are every body and everything. These fellows make up in ostentation for other deficiencies, of which they are always conscious and sometimes ashamed."

WHAT ARE MR. FILLMORE'S CHANCES NOW?

This question has been frequently asked since the recent State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. It naturally suggests itself to those who feel anxious on the subject. Coming directly to the point, we answer, his chances seem to us decidedly better and more encouraging at present than they have been at any time since his nomination. It is now rendered certain—placed beyond all doubt—since Indiana and Pennsylvania have pronounced so emphatically against Mr. Fremont, or the Republican party, that himself and friends cannot indulge even the slightest hope of success. Without the two States in question, admitting all other free States to go for Fremont, he falls short of a majority in the Electoral College, and must, with unerring certainty, anticipate defeat. It may also be safely asserted that other free States, upon which his party have heretofore relied, will go against them. An incontrovertible and exceedingly agreeable fact is therefore, established, namely: that not even the shadow of a hope can now be entertained by his adherents of effecting Mr. Fremont's election by the people. This must be admitted on all hands. Being absolutely sectional, depending solely upon the North for support, and finding it has forsaken them, there can no longer exist any apprehensions upon the part of Southerners, national men, and Union-loving, conservative citizens everywhere, of disunion as a result of Fremont's election, because the evidences are now indisputable that he cannot be elected. His warmest friends know this, and being so convinced, will lose their former ardor. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, being at positive antipodes, the inference is, Mr. Fillmore will present himself to their consideration as the least of two evils, thus securing a large vote that, with any shade of hope for Mr. Fremont's success, would have been cast for him. Hence the contest to our mind, is fixed between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan.

With a certainty that Mr. Fremont cannot secure enough States to elect him, the apprehensions, per consequence, of disunion, are abrogated, and we have a possibility of Mr. Fillmore being chosen by the people. Some of the Northern States that would, under a different complexion of affairs, have given a Republican majority, are now free to aid the Union American party, whilst our heretofore apprehensive friends in the South—old line Whigs and warm admirers of Mr. Fillmore—need no longer contemplate the Union's peril, but freely, cordially express their preference for him whom they most admire—the Union American candidate—the "*model President.*" All things considered, viewing the whole subject in its most plausible and comprehensive light, we are constrained to believe Mr. Fillmore's chances of success, even by the people, vastly more encouraging now than they were prior to the recent State elections.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Preserves for Family Jars.—Preserve your temper every day, and take care it never boils over.

We have heard of an economical man who always takes his meals in front of a mirror; he does this to double the dishes. If that isn't philosophy, we would like to know what is.

The Fillmore and Donelson Executive Committee of Pennsylvania passed resolutions, on Friday last, 21 votes to 1, refusing to make any alteration in their Electoral Ticket. This forbids all idea of a coalition with any other party.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst., at the residence of Col. Cadwallader Jones, near Hillsboro', by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. ERWIN, of Greensboro', Ala., to Miss FANNY IREDELL, eldest daughter of Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Esq.

At the residence of Griffin Hill, Robeson county, by the Rev. Wm. Ayres, JESSE J. INMAN to Miss CHATTIE HILL.

Carolinian and Argus please copy.

In Detroit, Wis., by Rev. Mr. Brindsmaid, J. H. NEFF, of Wilmington, to Miss CHARLOTTE F. GOODRICH, of the former place.

In Alamance county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Thomas Yarborough, Mr. JOHN WHITE, of Chatham county, to Miss PATTIE MOORE, daughter of John Moore, Esq.

DIED,

In this Town, last evening, MARGARET, wife of Wm. McIntyre, Esq., aged 58. In early life she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, and by her consistent christian deportment won the affections of all who knew her. Her death bed was marked by no fears or dread of the change which awaited her, but calmly and peacefully she sank to rest in the arms of her Saviour.

The friends and the public are invited to attend the funeral from the residence in Town to the family burial grounds on Stewart's Creek, to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.—[Com.

On the 7th inst., near Carbonton, Moore Co., Mrs. LYDIA M. DRAKE, daughter of Robert and Lucy Marsh, of Chatham Co., aged 38 years, 10 months and 17 days. In vain shall the pen of affection attempt to delineate the character of this excellent woman, or to describe the agony of those afflicted friends left to mourn their loss. She has left a deeply distressed husband and seven dear children to mourn their great and deeply felt afflictions. Thus has been cut off from among us one for whom young and old, rich and poor, unite in the same expression of unmingled regret at her untimely fate. Her promptitude and decision of character had secured to her the confidence of her surrounding neighbors, while her more intimate friends and associates ever found in her a sincerity and soundness of judgment that could always be relied upon. She occupied a place in their affections that can never be filled. May the kind and almighty Saviour watch tenderly over the bereaved husband and the fatherless children.—Com.

In Owenville, Sampson Co, on the 10th inst., ALICE LENORA, infant daughter of Dr. Algernon H. and Adaline Rose, aged 2 months and 18 days. She gently sunk to rest into eternity, like some sweet little evening star.

Sleep on, dear child, while o'er thy grave
Your parents drop their tears.
Sleep on, sweet cherub, take thy rest.
Till Jesus Christ appears.

Alice! to rest thou art gone,
Without any sins to be forgiven;
And saints in light have welcomed thee
To share the joys of heaven.—Com.

In Sampson Co., on the 20th ult., the infant son of H. W. and Catharine Layton, aged 4 weeks.

Thy young and tender frame is now from suffering freed,
For Christ the Saviour came, for you, for all to bleed.
His eyes that once did sparkle,
Will never sparkle more,
For angels in light have landed him
Safe on the heavenly shore.—Com.

In New York City, on the 13th inst., W. FRANCIS DASKAM, (firm of G. & C. Bradley & Co., of Wilmington,) aged 35 years.

Rarely is a community called upon to lament the loss of one so universally esteemed. For fourteen years, Mr. Daskam has been a resident of Wilmington, respected by all, and beloved by those who enjoyed his intimacy. The amiability of his character—"the generous soul within," rendered a companionship with him one perpetual sunshine. As a man of business he was too well known in this community, to need any reference to his excellences. The place made vacant by his death will not be easily filled.—Com

In Wilmington, suddenly, on the evening of the 15th, ALEXANDER McLENNAN, formerly of Montgomery county, N. C., aged 35 years.

In Raleigh, on the 24 inst., EMMA ANN, infant daughter of W. J. W. and M. A. T. Crowder, aged 6 weeks. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Near Smithfield, in Johnston County, on the 9th inst., MARY F. MITCHINOR, infant daughter of Aggrippa and Nancy A. Mitchinor.

On Thursday, 2d inst, in the county of Harnett, at the house of his father-in-law, Silas Douglas, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. ROLLINS, aged 35 years.

On the 14th Sept., in Webster County, Missouri, of Typhoid Fever, CHARLES H. MOCK, aged 38 years, formerly of Greensboro', N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 20.

BACON—		13 a 13½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a	Cuba	46 a 47	
CANDLES—E. F.		18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50	
Adamantine		30 a 35	NAILS—		5½ a 5½
Sperm		50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio		12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira		14 a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo		00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1 60	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00	
Fair to Good		11¾ a 00	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.		11 a 00	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15	
Gunny		a 25	SHOT—		
Dundee		22 a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Burlaps		00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10		17 a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	65 a 00	
Bro. Sheetings		7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	60 a	
Osnaburgs		9½ a 10	Northern "	45 a	
FEATHERS—		35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	7 50 a 0 00		Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	7 00 a 0 00		American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	6 50 a 0 00		Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	6 00 a 0 00		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13 a	
Corn	85 a		Crushed	15 a 16	
Wheat	1 10 a 1 20		St. Croix	12 a 12½	
Oats	45 a 00		Porto Rico	10½ a 11	
Peas	65 a 70		New Orleans	10 a 11	
Rye	90 a		TALLOW—	12 a 12	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 00		TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a 5		Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2¼ a $2½	
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English		0 a 5	8 x 10	$2¼ a $2½	
LARD—		16 a 17	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00	
LEAD—		8½ a 00	WOOL—	17 a 18	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Market well supplied, gradual decline.

Cotton—The market at the close of the week was quite animated, and a few sales reached 12 cts., but the news this morning has a dampening effect.

Flour—Receipts light.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 05, Virgin 2 05, Scrape $1. Spirits 33½.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and Yellow dip Turpentine 2 05, hard 1 55. Nothing doing in Spirits or Tar. No. 1 Rosin 4 12 to 4 25. Cotton 12½.

At New York, Southern Flour 7 20 to 8 10. Corn 68 to 70. Middling upland Cotton 12½. Spirits Turpentine 42½ to 43. Common Rosin 1 65; Fine 4 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 265,259 bales, against 304,595 last year. Decrease 39,336.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Oct. 18, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Transon & Bro, J N Smith, S C Smith & Co, J Worth & Sons, J Cowles, Sr, Worth & Utley, S C & L Fox, Martin, Bitting & Co, H C Davis, J O Ross, I Long, T F Prather, J M Worth & Son, E C Lehman & Butner, A Johnson, Smith & Smith, E H Davis, A W Steel, J Cowles, Jr, E & L Russell, C T Haigh & Sons, N G Jones, D W C Benbow, E Glover, A M Campbell, G W Johnson & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J W McKay, A A McKethan, J M Rose

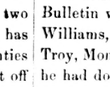
Banks's Line. Oct 18, Str J R Grist, with goods for J W Scott, W McClane, J C Thomson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15.—Schr J H Chadbourn fm Boston. 16.—Schr G R Dixon fm N York. 17.—Schrs Adele and W C Mershon fm New York.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.



OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth***, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Oct. 20, 1856. 49-istf

Second Fall Stock.
H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their second stock of **FALL and WINTER GOODS**, embracing a desirable assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.,

all of which will be offered on accommodating terms, at wholesale exclusively. Country merchants are invited to give us a call.

Oct. 18, 1856. 49-4t

NEW GOODS.

THE public are respectfully invited to examine our new Stock of

Brussels, Tapestry & Ingrain Carpetings.

We have on hand 50 Rolls assorted styles and qualities.
20 do 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 & 8-4 Oil Cloths.
Velvet and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa and Alacant Mats, with our usual stock of House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries of every kind, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, &c., at wholesale or retail.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 18, 1856. 49tf

NEW LAW BOOKS.

A NEW Edition of Tidd's Practice, 2 vols.
The Forum, or 40 year's Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar; by David Paul Brown.
Library of Law and Equity; being 13 vols. (in 11) of valuable Law Books for $15 00.
Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 20.

JUST RECEIVED,

500 LBS. BACON SIDES;
30 Boxes Soda and Lemon Crackers;
10 Half bbls. Snuff, (Eagle Mill;)
15 Boxes Steam Candy.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Oct. 20. 49-

DAILY EXPECTING,

75 BOXES CHEESE,
50 Qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
75 Sacks Coffee.

E. F. MOORE.
Oct. 20. 49-

NOTICE.

I HAVE commenced selling Goods at the old Stand, recently occupied by Messrs. Steel & Fuller.

My stock of Goods embraces a great variety of articles, such as are generally wanted by every family.

I purpose keeping constantly on hand, as far as the markets will enable me to do so,

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Meal, Corn, Fish, Provisions generally, Yarn, Domestics, Dry Goods, Flour, Tobacco, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Soda Biscuits, Butter Crackers, &c. &c. &c.

I would be pleased to see my old customers, and all others wanting Goods in my line. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods of any kind.

To cash buyers I shall offer such inducements as will guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN SHAW.
October 20, 1856. 49*3t

Town papers copy three times.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.

THE Ladies will find at the CROCKERY STORE a complete assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

comprising almost everything requisite for comfort or elegance. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Silver Plated Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Dessert Knives and Castors.

Silver Plated Cake Baskets,—very handsome, at from $7 to $10 each.

Knives and Forks, and Scissors of *superior* quality.

Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Castors, Spoons, Ladles, Communion Setts, &c., &c.

Lamps, a variety for Oil, Fluid or Lard.

Looking Glasess, from 7 x 8 to 28 x 16 inches: Waiters, Mats, Baskets, Tin and Wooden Ware, Iron and Stone Mortars, &c. &c. For sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Oct. 20, 1856. 49-1m

Town papers copy.

PURE LIQUORS!!

GOLDEN SHERRY,
Madeira,
Pure Port Wine,
Pure French Brandy,
Old Holland Gin,
London Porter, &c.

All the above were selected for Medical use, and may be relied on as PURE AND GENUINE. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Oct. 20. 49-1m

GUM DROPS,
Tamarinds,
Fresh Salad Oil,
Sperm Candles,
Adamantine do.
Indigo, Pencils, Soaps,
Burning Fluid.

Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 20. 49-1m

WANTED.

EXTRA WAGES will be paid for a good honest MILLER; one who can come well recommended.

Apply to H. G. HALL, Ag't,
At the New Mill.
October 20, 1856. 49*2tpd

Bank of Cape Fear,
OCTOBER 15th, 1856.

DIVIDEND No 94.—The Board of Directors of this Bank having declared a Dividend of Four Dollars and Thirty Cents, per share, from the profits of the last six months, the same will be paid at the principal Bank and Branches on and after the 1st November.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
Oct. 17. 49-tlstN

ORDER 28.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 33d Reg't N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 15, 1856.

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at 10 o'clock on Friday, November 14, 1856, at the Court House at this place, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Drill. Also, to parade their respective Companies at the same time and place on Saturday, November 15, 1856, for general Review.

By order Colonel Commanding.

C. E. LEETE, Acting Adjutant.
Oct. 15. 49-3t

Town papers copy.

STRAWBERRIES

MAY now be planted. A choice collection for sale by C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman, Fayetteville.

Beds for Asparagus, Rhubarb or Pie Plant, Raspberries, Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocus should now be prepared, as they ought to be planted within the next two months. Orders solicited by C. L.

Oct 17. 49tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

NEW GOODS.

A[M] now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov 12 52-tf

An Entire New Stock!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received his STOCK OF GOODS, and would request those in want of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes,

HATS, TRUNKS, HARDWARE, &c.,

To give him a call, as he can sell his Goods AS LOW AS ANY ONE, and warrants them to give satisfaction.

L. BRANDT,
Gillespie St., near the Market,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 1, 1856. 44-2m

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances, that he has entered into business for himself, and taken the store one door below Mr. Draughon, on Gillispie Street, near the Market, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

L. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, Aug 27 34-2m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and of being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat

My terms will be favorable and payments easy.

For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or address the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired. L. J. HAUGHTON.
Gulf, July 17, 1856. 28tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Weir, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856. 34-tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.
R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec 24, 1855. 65-tf

John A. Pemberton

HAS just rec'd one of the most desirable Stocks of **Silk and Fancy Staple Goods,** ever offered by him, embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Such as Plain and colo'd Moir Antique Silks, Rich Ombre Satins, Striped and plain Silk Valencia, Poplinett Robes, Plain and Brocade Merinos, Plain, Plaid, and rich Fig'd French DeLains, and a great many other new styles. Also, a large Stock of Velvet, Cloth, and Silk Mantillas, Cloaks and Talmas, Bay State, Stella Plush and Tiftic Shawls. A great variety of the latest styles of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

French Embroideries, Honeton Lace Collars, every color of the best quality of **kid Gloves** and Gauntlets for Ladies and Gents. A few very handsome patterns Worsted curtain Damask, with trimmings to suit, some very handsome Oil Window Shades.

ALSO, FOR GENT'S WEAR.

Black, Blue, and Olive Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings. A very large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For **Men, Youths** and **Boys,** made in the latest styles and *Workmanship warranted.*

The above Stock was selected with great care as regards style and prices, and will be offered at wholesale or retail, on very accommodating terms. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 20, 1856. 41tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment.

THE undersigned is now receiving, direct from New York, his Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS.

Having taken unusual pains in the selection of his Goods, he flatters himself that his Stock will compare favorably with any in the market.

Having set out with a determination to sell Goods upon reasonable terms to prompt paying and Cash customers, he feels that the experience of the past justifies him in asserting, that all Goods sold by him will give entire satisfaction as to style and price.

His Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz.

Cloth, Beaver, Tweeds and Cassimere Coats,
Do. do. do. do Over do,
Every variety of style of Vests and Pants,
Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts (linen and Merino,)
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

All of which he hopes to be able to sell as as early a day as possible.

All persons who owe me for purchases previous to July last, are earnestly requested to pay up, and keep up their end my good name.

JAMES McPHERSON,
Hay street, opposite E. Glover's
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-3m

COAL! COAL!!

500 TONS BEST RED ASH now landing, and a supply kept constantly on hand by
T. C. & B. G. WORTH.
Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1856. 41-2m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair
A. A. McKETHAN

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville

WM McL. McKAY.
Sept 22, 1856 41-tf

The Old North State in 1776—

Second Series, being Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character in North Carolina, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D. Price $1 25.

Just received.
Sept. 18 E. J. HALE & SON.

J. C. Thomson

IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or *to prompt paying customers.*

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
September 3, 1856. 36tf

SELAH, a Collection of Psalm and

Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants, Choruses, &c., by Thomas Hastings. Just rec'd

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 28.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
August 27, 1856. 34tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.
May 29.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 9. 94-y

The new Revised Statutes.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, a few copies of the New Revisal. Price $4, *cash on delivery.*
Jan'y 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID RIVETT.
June 9, 1856. 11-6m

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Feb'y 14, 1856. 78-1yr
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchan

WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855 84-

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

The Book of Scottish Ballads.

The Scottish Gael; The Book of Ballads, by Bon Gaultier; McFingal, by Teumbull; Lillian and other Poems, by Praed; Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Ballads, by W. Harrison Ainsworth; Leigh Hunt's Stories in Verse; Allingham's Poems; Hogg's Tales; The Queens of England of the House of Hanover, by Dr. Doran; The Noctes Ambrosianæ of Blackwood; Bohn's New Hand Book of Games; The War of the Allies, from the Correspondent of the London Times; Novelties, Inventions and Curiosities in Arts and Manufactures; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 23.

NOTICE.

I AGAIN call attention to the fact that I am selling my stock at prime cost, for money or good Bank paper. And Merchants who have goods in my Line to purchase, would save money by giving me a call.

I have a large and desirable stock of shelf goods. Also, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Anvils, Vices, Cast Steel, &c. WILLIAM BOOTH.

P. S. Those indebted to me by Note or Account are requested to make settlement
Oct. 13. 47*2t

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Richmond county, in the month of June last, three negro men, named George, Hardy, and Simon. George is a mulatto, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, tolerably stout. No marks recollected. Hardy is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, also tolerably stout, black complection, one front tooth out. Simon is about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ordinary size, black complection. George and Hardy went off together, and Simon about a fortnight afterwards. It is believed that they are all lurking in the neighborhood. The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again. Any information which may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier, Richmond Co., Oct. 3. 45*tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2. 45t

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

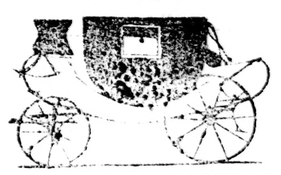
BROWNLOW Has Arrived!

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined," by Parson Brownlow, price $1 00, just rec'd. Postage on it by mail is 18 cents.

Also, a few more of the "Great Iron Wheel," by Parson Graves. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 28.

Blanks for sale here.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Baronches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD.
Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Rail Road Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the Town of Wilmington on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next.

H. W. GUION, Pres't.
Sept. 17, 1856. 42-3aw

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1¼ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 80 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

1900 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am DETERMINED to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.
Sept. 16, 1856. 41*3mos

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.
August 8, 1856. 33*tf

NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, against John McNeill, Executor of said John, and others.

Bill to account and for distribution.

IT appearing that Henry Atkins and Flora his wife, and Sarah Shaw, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the next Court to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Walter Alves Huske, Clerk and Master, at Office, this 29th September, 1856.
43-6t* W. A. HUSKE, C. & M.

WANTED,

A HARNESS MAKER at Kenansville, to whom steady work and good prices will be given. None but steady men need apply. G. W. NEWELL.
Kenansville, Oct. 4, 1856. 47-3t

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** consisting a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.
Sept. 6, 1856. 37-tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises formerly occupied by A. E. Gersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to tender his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure by his work that any work intrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, built and repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEBSTER.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

R. RAIFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 15, 1856. 40-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Edward Currie and wife Catharine, ex-Executrix of Arthur, Hector J. McLean, Administrator of McArthur, dec'd, John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Arthur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, and McArthur, Alexander McKenzie who married the widow of McArthur, (since deceased.)

Petition to Account

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Arthur McAlpin and wife Margaret, Defendants in this petition, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1856, and the 81st year of American Independence.

Issued the 4th day of October 1856.

SHADRACH HOWELL, C. C. C.
47-6w]

NOTICE.

ON the first Saturday in November next, I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, my interest in the tract of LAND upon which Mrs. Effy Morrison now resides. Said tract of Land, containing 240 Acres more or less, adjoins the lands of Arch'd Smith, Miss Barbara Murry and others. the Land is too well known to need description. Cash. JOHN A. MORRISON.
Oct. 9, 1856. 47-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to amend the Charter of the Town of Pittsboro', to extend the Corporate limits of said Town, and increase the power of Commissioners in regard to Taxes for the benefit of same.

J. A. WOMACK,
W. S. GUNTER,
A. J. STEDMAN,
M. J. RAMSEY,
Commissioners.
Pittsboro', Oct. 9, 1856. 47-3w

VALUABLE

LANDS AND MILLS

IN THE COAL REGION,

For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has been to some $8000 worth of property for many years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation, and purpose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of new materials, by a first rate workman. And also a tract of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, timbered with Pine of the best kind for sawing. On the North side of the River there is a large quantity of White Oak and other timber of the best kind, convenient to the Mills. A Saw Mill is now in one mile of the Mill, on the N. side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company, which is one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened in the State, one mile or little more, on the South side of the River, to be about 100 acres of this land lying on the Coal seam on the out-crop,—it high and dry situation in Moore county, and great place for a town, just about where the Rail Road would cross the River, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with the suitable buildings of different kinds. A Saw and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to come to this soon, as I am determined to sell. The land can be made to suit the purchaser in regard to debts sure. ☞ Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore co.
Oct. 3, 1856.

Valuable Land and Mills for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his plantation on Deep River, in the upper part of Moore county, containing 1000 acres, one hundred of which are first rate River low grounds. A good portion of the land is suitable for the production of corn, wheat and oats. The Land is well improved, with a comfortable dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

I will also sell in connection with the above, my interest (it being one-half) of a valuable Saw and Grist Mill; the Mills are on the River and convenient to the above farm. For further particulars address

JOHN BOWLES,
Brower's Mills, Randolph Co., N. C.
Sept. 30, 1856.

NOTICE.

LAND WARRANT No. 75,994, for 120 acres issued to Rich'd D. Clinton, was put into my hands in *Clinton, N. C.*, about 1st August last, and forwarded to me in the city of New York, but failed to reach its destination. Said Warrant was assigned to

A Caveat has been filed at the General Land Office, and at the end of six weeks an application will be made for the re-issue of the same to Rich'd D. Clinton.

JNO. M. [illegible]
Oct. 1, 1856.

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Plantation on which they now reside, containing 640 acres, lying on Lumber River, two miles from the Raft Swamp, Survey in Robeson county, adjoining the lands of Augustus A. Wilkinson and others. There are about 200 acres cleared and about 40 acres in good cultivation. The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c., and a large quantity of Pine for Turpentine.

Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to apply to the subscribers soon.

P. SINCLAIR,
D. SINCLAIR.
October 1, 1856.

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man JOHN, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complected, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.

T. L. CROSLAND.
July 22, 1856.